The

Missionary Intelligencer.

VOLUME XIX. SEPTEMBER, 1906. NUMBER 9.

A Man from Macedonia. (See Editorial Note, Page 270.)

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

FOR TEN MONTHS.

Comparing the receipts for Foreign Missions for the first ten months of the current missionary year with the corresponding time last year shows the following:

	1905.	1906.	Gain.
Contributions from Churches	3,225	3,277	52
Contributions from Sunday-schools	3,333	3,460	127
Contributions from C. E. Societies	823	974	151
Individual Contributions	1,344	1,033	*311
Amounts	$207,800 90	$202,198 89	*$5,602 01

Comparing the receipts from different sources shows the following:

	1905.	1906.	Gain.
Churches	$82,498 59	$86,418 43	$3,919 84
Sunday-schools	56,054 34	59,228 87	3,174 53
C. E. Societies	6,460 74	7,536 83	1,076 09
Individual Offerings	21,063 04	24,127 38	3,064 34
Miscellaneous	12,499 06	3,936 93	*8,562 13
Annuities	24,125 50	13,387 74	*10,737 76
Bequests	5,099 63	7,562 71	2,463 08

* Loss.

Gain in regular receipts, $2,672.67; loss in annuities, $10,737.76; gain in bequests, $2,463.08.

The readers will notice that there has been a gain in receipts from the churches of nearly $4,000, from the Sunday-schools of over $3,000; but that we have fallen behind in individual offerings and annuities.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR JULY, 1906.

	1905.	1906.	Gain.
Contributions from Churches	101	123	22
Contributions from Sunday-schools	822	924	102
Contributions from C. E. Societies	67	62	*5
Individual Contributions	122	39	*83
Amounts	$26,049 70	$25,026 31	*$1,023 39

Comparing receipts from different sources shows the following:

	1905.	1906.	Gain.
Churches	$4,303 12	$4,924 06	$620 94
Sunday-schools	17,594 54	18,247 40	652 86
C. E. Societies	570 81	582 58	11 77
Individual Offerings	2,023 98	866 72	*1,157 26
Miscellaneous	1,465 85	64 15	*1,401 70
Annuities	50 00	300 00	250 00
Bequests	41 40	41 40	.....

* Loss.

Loss in regular receipts, $1,273.39; gain in annuities, $250.

"Be still, and know that I am God; I will be exalted among the nations, I will be exalted in the earth."

The department entitled "From the Missionaries" should be read and studied. It contains information of the greatest value. This information is published nowhere else.

It is a great task which lies before us, but not too great for a church in which the Spirit of God lives and works.

Let every pledge for Foreign Missions be redeemed before September 30th. Please send your offerings at once.

Eleven years ago there were five provinces in China from which missionaries were excluded; now there are stations in every province of the Empire.

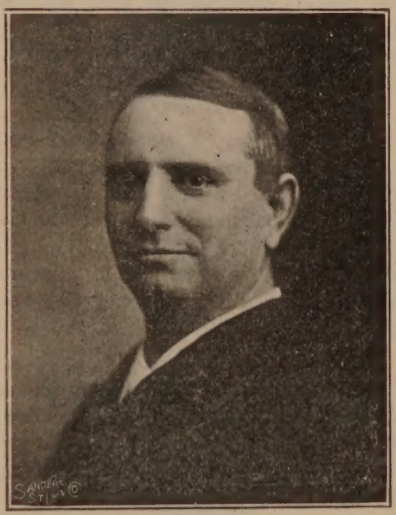
We have received several excellent articles on "Children's Day" in competition for the prize of a fine missionary library. There ought to be many more. Limit the essay to 800 words.

The church at Long Beach, Cal., will become a Living-Link in the Foreign Society next March. E. W. Thornton is the pastor, and is leading the church to enlarged usefulness.

Eight missionaries are now supported on the Foreign Field through the Foreign Society, by as many personal friends. We ought to have, and no doubt soon will have at least one hundred. We hope to hear from others soon.

Every minister of every church should feel himself an agent of the Foreign Society, and bound to see that the members are well informed and prompt to perform their part in the grand enterprise of converting the world to Christ Jesus the Lord.

In India it is counted a most meritorious thing to walk all the way from the mouth of the Godavery river to its source, and back again up the other bank. The distance is about 1,600 miles, but men eager to be thought holy, gladly undertake the journey.



F. M. Rains

Secretary F. M. Rains has been on the Pacific Coast for several weeks attending conventions and visiting churches. He has informed the minds and aroused the consciences of thousands who heard him. He prevailed upon churches and individuals to do far more than they thought they were able to do. His tour has been a triumphal one from beginning to end. If he could be kept in the field for a year he would be able to add a hundred to the list of those that are supporting their own missionaries. His visit has been a great blessing to the Coast.

Twenty-five years ago there was not a spot on the great island of New Guinea where the name of God had been heard. To-day there are one hundred and seventeen chapels. It is

a very common sight to see the people with open New Testaments in their hands.

The people of the East will watch to see what we do at Buffalo. If our reports are satisfactory we will make a profound and lasting impression. The reports will be the true test of our missionary interest and devotion. By our reports we shall be justified or condemned.

Be up to date. Have a mission study class in your congregation. We can send you the new mission study book, "The Christian Conquest of India" in cloth for fifty cents, paper bound thirty-five cents. It is a great book. Every Christian ought to be conversant with its facts.

There are many churches and Sunday-schools that have not sent in their offerings for Foreign Missions. It retards the work very much to have the offerings held after they are taken. The year will soon close. Can not we have every offering that has been taken within a very few days?

If we do not have a good report at the Buffalo Convention the effect will be depressing. Nothing helps a great convention like a good report. It is more than a large gathering or eloquent speeches. It generates enthusiasm and quickens hope and nerves the people for larger undertakings.

The Nebraska brethren have just closed a great state convention. Over two thousand people were in attendance. One of the strong features of the convention was a series of lectures on Missions given by Prof. H. T. Sutton. These lectures occupied an hour each morning. They were very popular.

We believe that the "Station Plan" of missionary support is going to fill a long-felt want. This plan gives the small church an opportunity similar to that of the "Living-Link" church. If you are interested, write the Foreign Society for literature. Any church in our brotherhood is able to take a share in a station.

All offerings for the present missionary year should be sent to the Mission Rooms without delay. It often happens that offerings come in after the books are closed. The donors urge that their gifts be included in the report for the year. They are disappointed when they are informed that this can not be done.

The Japan Harbinger devotes the July issue to the educational work of the Society in Tokio. The schools opened are flourishing. Thus far only a beginning has been made, but it is a very creditable beginning. The outlook is bright and full of promise. The college building is said to be the best of the kind in the East.

A missionary died soon after reaching the field. In answer to a letter written by the Society, giving the news to his parents, they wrote, "We hope to send another boy." There was no regret that their son had fallen in the service. They propose to send another son to take his place. It is this spirit which takes the world for Christ.

W. R. Hunt writes of the fields white unto harvest in and around Chu Cheo, China. He begs that a woman be sent out to do evangelistic work among the women. Scores of homes are open to the gospel. But a male evangelist can not enter as a woman can. Chinese ideas of propriety forbid this. Many women object to being baptized by a man.

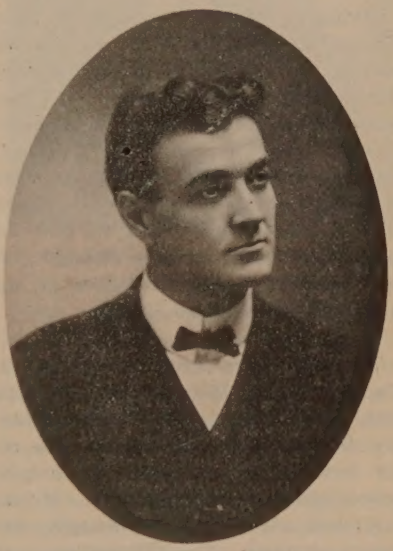
It is often said that the gospel is suited only to the Western nations, and that we should not interfere with the venerable traditions and theocracies of the East. Those who speak on this wise forget that the gospel of Christ came from the East, and was planted in the West by the enthusiasm, gratitude, and loyalty of missionaries.

The Life of Pastor Hsi is one of the best missionary books ever written. It has passed through seven editions, numbering thirty thousand copies; it has stimulated the faith of thousands and has created an interest in Chinese missions in the minds of multitudes who, before they read the book, were absolutely indifferent whether the Chinese embraced Christianity or not.

Bishop Lightfoot spoke once of the study of church history as an excellent cordial for drooping courage. Those who lament that so little is being done should read and ascertain the facts. The gospel is running very swiftly. It is winning great and marvelous victories. If it is hindered at any point it is because of the lack of faith and effort on the part of the church.

The First Church, Tacoma, Wash., becomes a Living-Link in the Foreign Society although they are building a $35,000 house of worship. W. A. Moore, the pastor, thinks this step will help them in their building enterprise rather than retard. He is right. W. A. Moore is a growing man. He and the church may be depended upon to make a good record in every good cause.

After a visit to India, Dr. Fitchett says, "The most absurd thing under Indian skies is the Hindu religion. Hindu idolatry is about the least respectable example of superstition the world knows. It is obscene beyond utterance. To see a Hindu saint stalking through the streets with naked limbs, foul and matted hair, face smeared with ashes, a general air of lunacy, is to see human nature reduced to its ugliest terms. Hinduism is doomed to perish quickly, killed by the laughter of mankind."



E. S. Muckley, Portland, Oregon.

The church he serves has undertaken to support a missionary. This is a great stride forward.

In a book recently from the press the author gives it as his opinion that a man who denies God's claim to a portion of the wealth that comes to his hands is much akin to a spiritual anarchist. He states also, that the people of England give, so far as is known, one per cent, or one-tenth of a tenth of their incomes for religious and charitable purposes. It is doubtful if the people of America give so much as that.

George Mueller was a systematic giver all his life. He said, "I have acted on these principles for fifty years by God's grace, and I can not tell you the abundancy of spiritual

blessing I have received to my own soul through seeking to give cheerfully and as God is pleased to prosper me. The beloved saints are depriving themselves of wondrous spiritual blessings in acting as if they were owners and not stewards.

Giving is left, so to speak, to take care of itself. Money to be offered God is not set aside, thought about, planned, and kept account of, like money that is acquired for and spent on self. Many a professing Christian, too, who would be horrified at the idea of going a week without prayer, would not be greatly perturbed to find he had passed many weeks without giving; forgetting that Christian giving is a part of Christian living.

The following note from F. D. Macey, of Des Moines, will be read with interest by many: "**The Missionary Intelligencer** for August lies on my desk. Let me speak a word of appreciation. It is splendid! It has furnished me many seed thoughts for future sermons. The illustrations are especially apt. I wish to express my appreciation and to say that such issues can not help but do good."

The American Board began the year resolved to raise one million dollars this year for its work. The American Board is the oldest missionary organization in the United States. It was organized the year after the Declaration and Address was published. Thus far the increase in its receipts from all sources is $127,706.43. Whether it will reach the million mark or not, this is a very gratifying gain for the first ten months.

In one section of East Africa a man without a wife has a hard time of it—for he has to work. The wife tills the farm and feeds the goats. The wife does the washing and the cooking. A wife costs some times as much as eighty goats. Even a cheap wife costs forty goats. Yet when a wife is sick and about to die she is carried out of the village for the hyenas to eat. They say it would never do to let a woman die inside the village.

The Report of the Student Volunteer Convention held in Nashville is a remarkable volume. It should be bought and read by thousands of our people. It contains papers of the greatest value. Many of them are each worth the price of the book. The information is from experts; it is reliable and up to date. One who wishes to know the last and best word on missions can not do better than to buy and read this truly great work.

It was sneeringly said by one of the Detroit papers that the Disciples of Christ could hold large conventions and sing such hymns as, "I'll go where you want me to go, dear Lord," but that they could not give largely for world-wide missions. It is for us to show by heroic giving that that charge is without any solid basis of fact. At the Buffalo Convention every report should show that we can give as well as talk and pray and sing joyful hymns.

On the first page of this issue is a picture of a messenger sent by one of the savage tribes of Africa to Bolengi to ask for preachers and teachers. He said they would tell God in the judgment day if their request was not answered favorably. He said that if preachers and teachers were sent they would be held responsible if they did not hear the message. What was this but another Man from Macedonia? What answer shall be made to such a request?

The missionaries in China speak of the great and growing friendliness of the Chinese people. There has never been anything like it in other years.

They are ready to hear the gospel. Thousands are accepting it and are rejoicing in hope of the glory of God. Great things are being accomplished in the Celestial Empire. The Boxers sought to exterminate the foreigners. He that sits in the heavens did laugh. The Boxers furthered the cause they sought to destroy.

The friends of the work must understand the time is now very short for a final "round up." What they do to insure a substantial gain must be done at once. There is not a day nor an hour to be lost. Remember any receipts after September 30th will not be credited on this year's receipts. Send at once to F. M. Rains, Sec., Box 884, Cincinnati, O., who will promptly return a proper receipt.

A large number of new workers sail for their fields this month. They leave kindred and friends and native land behind them. They go at the call of God to publish the gospel of his grace to those who walk in darkness. The brethren everywhere should pray for these men and women who are going out to all the ends of the earth, that they may be guided and guarded and prospered on their journeys and brought to their destination in peace and safety and in good spirits.

H. H. Guy writes that the dormitory is in course of erection and will soon be ready for students. This building will be a great help to the work of the college. Land has been bought at last for the college for women. It has taken two years to secure a suitable piece of ground for this purpose. When it was known that the land was needed for school to be supported by Americans the price was raised at once so high that the land was not bought. After much labor and patience a good plot of ground has been bought and deeded to the Society. This will be a great relief and a great joy to all concerned.

Eleven Converts on the Congo.

Our churches on the Pacific Coast are making great advances along all lines, and especially in missionary activity. We are destined to be a mighty people in all that region from Vancouver, Canada, on the north, to San Diego, Cal., on the south. The brethren in Southern California with less than 15,000 members, raised and expended last year for their state work more money than some of our states with 100,000 members. Look out for a number of new Living-Link churches in the Foreign Society in California in the near future.

We are sending out a large body of splendid new missionaries in the month of September. They are men and women of intellectual and spiritual force. They will prove a mighty power in the work which God in his providence has committed to our hands. These heralds of the cross must be housed and fed and clothed. They must provide things honest in the sight of the heathen where they live and labor. They must give themselves untroubled to the preaching of the word.

Dr. Royal J. Dye attended a missionary of the Congo Balolo Mission. That Mission expresses its warmest thanks for the care and attention given to one of their missionaries in his time of helplessness. They say that, humanly speaking, it is due to Dr. Dye's efforts that he did not succumb to the fever. They could not express their deep appreciation for his extreme kindness on this occasion. They assure him that they could not forget his goodness in a hurry. Our Society receives courtesies in return for the assistance given by its medical missionaries to other societies at work in that part of the world.

Bishop Bompas spent years among the Indian tribes of North America. On one occasion, after he had been preaching to a crowd of savages, a wild heathen and wily chief came to him thus: "Big praying man, give me your coat," knowing it was his only one. The bishop said, "If you need my only coat more than I do, here it is, take it." The Indian said, "Oh, no, no, but I will give you my only bladder of grease, my only food." "All right," said the bishop, "come along, let us eat it together." At once the tactful bishop sat down, chewed raw fat, and preached Christ to the man all the time. That man is a Christian now.

We look to the churches and Sunday-schools and individual givers for a great advance during September. Many churches that took the offering in March have not yet forwarded it. The same is true of Sunday-schools. And large numbers of our friends have not sent their individual gifts. Will not all make haste to respond before the close of the year? This is a matter of the greatest importance. The Foreign Society has shown a gain in its receipts every year for thirteen years, except one. Let us see to it that there is no falling behind this year.

Every village in South India is believed by the people to be surrounded by evil spirits who are always on the watch to inflict diseases and misfortunes of all kinds on the unhappy villagers. They lurk everywhere, on the top of palmyra-trees, in caves and rocks, in ravines and chasms. They fly about in the air, like invisible birds of prey, ready to pounce upon any unprotected victim, and the Indian villager passes through life in constant dread of these invisible enemies. They know nothing of the perfect love that casts out fear. They know nothing of a God whose highest name is Love. It is for those who have tasted that the Lord is precious to make that fact known.

After an address on Foreign Missions before the Southern California Convention, at Long Beach, the night of August 12th, by Secretary F. M. Rains, A. C. Smither and wife, pastor of the First Church, Los Angeles, proposed to support a missionary on the Foreign Field by giving $600 a year, if two other persons would join him. Quick as a flash, C. C. Chapman, of Fullerton, California, and W. L. Porterfield, of Long Beach, responded. During the past eight weeks four new Living-Link churches and four Living-Link individuals have been won on the Pacific coast, or eight in all. Other churches on the coast are almost committed and will join the inner circle not later than next March.

When Joan of Arc was discussing with her captains plans of attack upon the English, the difference in advice always seemed to consist in a matter of opinion as to where the weaker spot was. Joan wanted to attack the hardest place to get at and the most

strongly fortified of the entire English line. In spite of her captains she did so. She won the day and crushed England's power in France for ever. It might be asked why she did such an imprudent thing. It was not imprudent. By attacking that part of the enemy's line he could least afford to lose and therefore had most strongly fortified, she crushed him with one blow. God's work is best done when it is done most audaciously. We have his sure word of promise, and we can not fail. According to our faith it shall be unto us.

This is our final word before the books of the Foreign Society close, September 30th. The "Financial Exhibit," on another page, for the first ten months of the year shows a gain in the receipts from every source except miscellaneous receipts and annuities. The churches have made a gain of about $4,000 in their gifts; the Sunday-schools over $3,000; and the Endeavor Societies over $1,000. It is gratifying also to record a gain in the number of offerings from these sources. Friends will note there is a loss for ten months of over $8,000 in miscellaneous receipts and over $10,000 from annuities. These losses we hope to partially overcome during September.

There is danger of closing the year with less receipts for Foreign Missions than last year. This can be avoided by the friends coming up to the help of the Lord's cause at once. Thousands of our preachers have done nothing this year to encourage the churches to bear some worthy part in the evangelization of the world. They can yet redeem lost ground by securing an offering in September. Thousands of our churches have not given a cent to support our splendid army of missionaries in pagan lands. They have time to yet do their duty before September 30th. Many strong churches with a membership running up into the hundreds, with a pastor all the time, with costly houses of worship, have not touched this work this year with the tips of their fingers. These have time to place themselves on the Lord's side before the books close.

The conferences for missionary workers held at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, Asheville, N. C., and Silver Bay, N. Y., were a marked success this year. They were held under the auspices of the Young People's Missionary Movement. Far more of our young people and pastors ought to attend these meetings. No one can go to such a conference and come away the same. No church in our brotherhood could do more for its own spiritual life than to send a delegate and pay all expenses to one of these conferences. Ten days are spent in missionary and spiritual instruction. The purpose is to train missionary leaders among the young people. There are mission study classes, Bible classes, addresses by missionaries, sermons and addresses by leading preachers and missionary secretaries, and a constant feast of good things. Lake Geneva is the logical place for the attendance of our people. It is nearest to our large membership in the Central States. This year was the first conference there. Although we worked hard our people had but six delegates. Next year we should have one hundred. Lake Geneva is one of the prettiest little lakes in America. It is about seventy-five miles northwest of Chicago. The conference grounds are in the woods on its shore. The surroundings are ideal. The work is done during the forenoon and evenings. The afternoon is given over to recreation. It is hoped that next year we may have a large attendance.

THE LAST WORD BEFORE THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Before the next issue of The Intelligencer the present missionary year will have ended. The books close the last day of September. This is, therefore, the last opportunity of saying anything to the friends of the work in the regions beyond. The last day of September is only one month distant. What is done must be done quickly. There is no time for delay. All gifts intended for the current year should be in the treasury before the end of this month.

The Annual Convention of the Society is to be held in Buffalo. It is earnestly desired that this convention be the greatest in our history. It is earnestly desired that we make a suitable impression not only on the Empire State, but also upon the populous and wealthy East. Very many are planning to be in Buffalo in October. We may have the largest attendance and the largest Communion Service we have ever had; but that will not make the greatest convention. The public will not judge us by the number present and by the enthusiasm manifested, but by the reports that shall be presented. The greatness of the convention will be measured by the work done in the year. If there has been a marked increase in the receipts; if a large number of new missionaries has been added to the force in the field; if there has been an advance along all lines; we shall have a great convention. In the absence of decided gains the convention may be large and enthusiastic, but it will lack the crown of greatness.

The friends of the Society should lay this consideration to heart. Churches and Sunday-schools and Endeavor Societies that have not taken and sent in their offerngs should do so at once. Thousands of individuals should remit without delay. The Annual Report should show that more people have given and that they have given more money than in any previous year. In that event we shall have a great convention in Buffalo; we shall not have it otherwise.

We began the year with the purpose of raising $300,000. That is a slight increase over what was raised the year before. This amount should be raised before the books close. It can be done. If it is done we shall be able to rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory. If it is not done many will be keenly disappointed. If we fail the Lord will not be pleased. We can not say that we have done what it was in our power to do.

Our program contemplates the doubling of our receipts by 1909. To

do this there must be an annual increase of about twenty per cent. With our large and rapidly increasing membership and our superabounding resources this is the very least we should think of attempting. We shall not be able to retain our self-respect if we do aught less than this. With an income of $500,000 in 1909 we shall be able to go on and raise as much as the work requires.

At one of our small gatherings one brother prayed that the Lord would not allow us to be disappointed in securing the $300,000 this year. The Lord has done and will do his part. He is multiplying and enriching us every day. The last report of the Secretary of Agriculture shows that the farm products of the year are worth $6,415,000,000. This is an enormous sum. The eggs and poultry are put down at $500,000,000. The farm horses have a value of $1,200,000,000; the cows, $482,000,000; the mules, $252,000,000. The farms are worth thirty-three and one-third per cent more than five years ago. In the same time there has been an increase in value of the farm animals amounting to $249,000,000. During the past five years 1,754 small national banks have been started, mostly in rural districts. The increase in farm values has been greatest in the Mississippi Valley. That is where our people are must numerous. We have shared in this marvelous prosperity. We are well able therefore to do far more than we have ever done.

The Lord has done his part towards the $300,000. If we are disappointed when the Annual Report is read, it will not be His fault. As He has given to us freely He asks us to give Him freely. Will we raise the amount named and needed this year? We can if we will. The success or failure of the Buffalo Convention is in our own hands.

A CAMPAIGN OF MISSIONARY EDUCATION.

People are not going to become deeply moved by any great enterprise until they know the facts concerning it. The missionary cause suffers from ignorance. The lack of knowledge concerning world-wide evangelization on the part of the average Christian is nothing less than deplorable. The greatest task before the missionary society is academic; it is the task of missionary education.

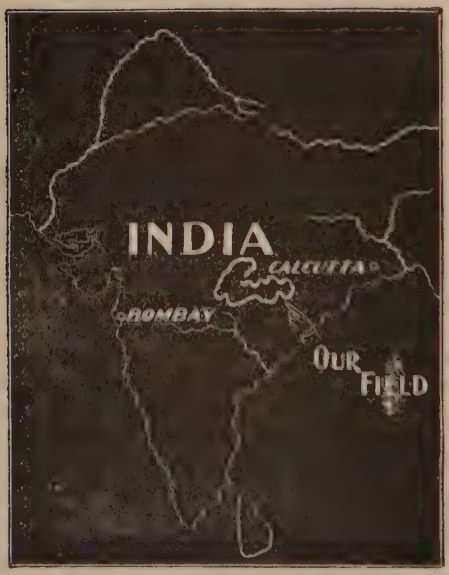
When the great calamity befell San Francisco, the American heart was stirred to its depths. The newspapers heralded the facts. They were read everywhere and the people were strangely moved. Money for relief

poured into the committee's hands by the millions. The intellect was appealed to through the startling facts portrayed by the newspapers. These facts stirred the emotion and then came the ready will to help. Intellect, emotion, will; that is the order. We must do the same in the missionary enterprise. We must challenge the intellect, stir the emotions, and quicken the will.

To this end we are planning a larger campaign of missionary education. To be ignorant of the world-wide work of Christ in this day of books, telegraphs, and railroads is culpable. We appeal to all preachers and leaders to help us.

THE MISSION STUDY CLASS.

Every church in our brotherhood ought to have in it a class studying the live issues and conquests of modern missions. It is as legitimate a work of the church as the prayer meeting. Such a class properly conducted in our churches would develop an army of missionaries, missionary leaders, and givers, that would shake the world for Christ in a single decade. Each pastor should plan for such a class. If he can not find another competent to teach it, he should teach it himself.



A series of splendid missionary text books have been published for this very purpose and may be obtained at very reasonable cost. The book for this year, "The Christian Conquest of India," is a liberal education in itself. It is written by Bishop Thoburn who for forty years has worked in India. To read it is to become deeply moved for the Christianization of that needy land. Last year's book, "Daybreak in the Dark Continent," is one of the most charming and thrilling missionary books ever published. It is an arc light on the conditions and outlook in Africa. "Sunrise in the Sunrise Kingdom" is also in the series and is a masterpiece on the Christian conquest in Japan. Many Endeavor Societies could do no better than to turn eight or ten of their Sunday evening meetings over to the study of one of these books. Many Bible classes in the Sunday-school would find it not only profitable but popular to take up for a series of lessons the study of one of this series. Teachers looking for illustrations

fitted to hold the attention of a class will find these books bristling with live incidents from the conquests of Christianity in the heathen lands.

MISSIONS IN THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

We are convinced that the strategic place for mission study is in the Sunday-school. The Sunday-school is the church in training for world conquest. It is the teaching function of the church. The teaching of missions is as legitimate in the Sunday-school as the teaching of the Bible. In fact the Bible can not be taught intelligently without teaching missions. Having a Children's Day on which the claims of missions are presented is not sufficient. There should be continuous missionary instruction during the year. To this end missionary illustrations can be used in the teaching of the lessons. A brief missionary lesson or talk could be given at the opening of the school or at the close in place of the review. Classes might take up a course of a few lessons in missions, using the text books for missions, or missionary manuals. Wherever it is possible a whole lesson should be treated in a missionary way. A great many lessons are entirely missionary in their true interpretation and meaning. Some of the publication societies have inserted quarterly missionary lessons to take the place of the review lesson. These can be used to good advantage.

Hindu Priest Sitting on Spikes to Gain Perfection.

OBJECT LESSONS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

We are glad to announce that we have an excellent missionary equipment for the primary department of the Sunday-school. It consists of a set of curios on Japan for the children. A Japanese house with little Japanese people and many curios and objects that will interest the little folks. The whole set is packed in a box and will be sent for $1.25 postpaid. With the set comes a manual containing six lessons in which objects are used. This is the modern kindergarten method applied to missions. A new set of object lessons is now being prepared on Africa.

THE STATION PLAN AS AN EDUCATOR.

We believe that the new station plan of missionary support will be one of the best educational features of the Foreign work. The expense of

a missionary station in the foreign field is divided into shares of $50 each and these shares are taken by individuals, churches, and Sunday-schools. This makes the donor a "Living-Link" with that particular work which they support. Every three months a report letter will be sent to the donor concerning the work of the station supported. Besides this there will be an opportunity of collecting and using pictures, sketches, and interesting news concerning that particular work.

Besides these specific features of our campaign of education, of course there will be the regular campaign on the field, the missionary rallies and the publication and distribution of missionary literature of every kind.

We trust that the brotherhood will aid this forward movement. Let every preacher and Sunday-school superintendent be a committee of one to push missionary education, and only God can tell the result.

THE CHRISTIAN CONQUEST OF INDIA.*

A REMARKABLE BOOK.

A mission study class for the purpose of studying this book ought to be organized in every church in our brotherhood. A preacher's education in missions is incomplete until he reads carefully this masterful survey of India as a field for Christian conquest. Bishop James M. Thoburn, the author, has been a missionary in India for forty-seven years. His knowledge of the movements of Christianity in that great nation is unique and first hand.

Two thoughts run through the whole book. First, the utter inability of the Indian religions to meet the sad needs of the people; and second, the unquestionable power of the Gospel of Jesus Christ to redeem and transform. The book is divided into eight sections: The Country; The Invaders and Rulers; The People; The Religions; Christian Conquerors; Missionary Agencies; Problems; Results. These splendid chapters are supplemented by maps, charts, and tabulated statistics.

Bishop Thoburn has strong faith in the coming conquest of India. It is a great undertaking, but the signs of future victory are many. He says of Hinduism: "As a system it has the sentence of death pronounced upon it, and it can not permanently hold the position which it has long maintained in the face of advancing intelligence and the modern era. The people of India are gradually emerging out of the darkness of ages into the light of present-day civilization, and the missionaries of India ask for

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* The Christian Conquest of India. Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Cincinnati, O. Cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents, postpaid.

nothing more than simply to let the Light of the World break through all obscuring hindrances and shine freely upon the people of the Empire."

Missionary progress in India has been remarkable considering the small forces engaged and the conditions met there. Great revivals have been frequent in recent years. The Protestant Christians of India now number more than one million. The official census of 1901 shows that for the ten years preceding that date Protestant native Christians had increased in number over fifty per cent, while the population of India had increased but a little over two per cent. But a brief review of the book is not sufficient. Read the book! Organize a class for its study and bring your people into vital contact with the great work of world evangelism. With the existence of the splendid missionary literature of to-day, ignorance of the great Christian movements in heathen lands on the part of preachers and earnest Christian workers is culpable. We have at our elbows some of the most thrilling literature in the world on this very theme.

DO FOREIGN MISSIONS PAY?

J. H. JONES.

This southwest territory of Missouri is indeed a great mission field, but one of the most successful ways to drive out the heathen darkness in southwest Missouri is to kindle gospel fires in heathen India. We have many homeless churches for the reason they are not actively engaged in preaching the whole gospel to the whole creation. I have an elder in my church who hunts and fishes occasionally. He has a splendid fishing rod and reel, and a good gun and useful dog. Why? Because he hunts and fishes. I have no rod nor reel or gun or dog. Why? Because I seldom or ever hunt or fish. It is the man who hunts that equips himself with hunting material. We see a church with an elegant building, beautiful within and without, comfortably seated. Why? Because they are engaged in the business of discipling all nations. It is necessary for such a church to well equip itself for its work. The equipment is not the end but the means to the only end. The church that fails to preach the gospel has no need to tie up the Lord's money in a church house to decay and furnish a lodging place for the owls and bats by night and a worshiping place for selfish church members by day. The man who never fishes needs no rod or reel. The church that does not preach the gospel needs no splendid building. Let the homeless churches of Missouri get busy. Begin to preach the gospel to the whole creation and the incidental matter of a church building will come as an inevitable necessity. Our best churches are not the best simply because

they may have wealthy and intellectual people in them, but they are the best because the people in them are giving their best to the best cause under the sun. The greatest victories now being won by our Foreign Christian Missionary Society are those of awakening the churches of our brotherhood to the larger duty of preaching the larger Christ to a larger world.

Foreign Missions pay because through them the church has increased her knowledge of the world and of the word.

It is difficult to convince us Missourians that there is any place larger or more important than Missouri. We have studied our own needs and hence know little of the needs of others. To our egotistical eye China is about as large as one of our small counties. India is about the size of our swampland districts. And the islands of the sea could all be submerged in the waters of our Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, especially during a flood. I do not think we are as bad as the Arkansan who had never been but a few miles from home. One bright spring morning he arose very early and told his wife he believed he would go out that day and see some of the world. With his dinner bucket in hand he started off on foot. He walked until noon and sat down and ate his lunch, then began to retrace his steps. He arrived home very late, tired, weary, and footsore from his day's march. His wife said to him, "What do you think of the world?" "Well," he said, "If it is as big the other way as it was the way I went, it is a whopper." Foreign Missions are giving us some conception of the enormity of our race. Very few people in Missouri know that little Japan has 50,000,000 people and only about 50,000 Christians. The gospel of Jesus Christ makes the world one vast neighborhood. Our horizon is being enlarged because we are learning something about our neighbors on the other side of the globe. We no longer measure nations by standing armies and battle ships, but by souls. If we would double our membership by our Centennial, let us not forget that the largest number of the unconverted are among the teeming millions of China and India.

The best way to read the word of God is through the needs of our heathen nations. They give it a new and holier light. As a people we have surveyed the surface of the word of God, and I think in the main our survey is correct, but since we are becoming a missionary people, we are beginning to dig down and mine for more precious truths. We can only claim to be a Bible people to the extent that we teach the whole Bible to the whole world.

Foreign Missions pay because wherever the gospel is preached souls are saved.

The Disciples of Christ now have a membership on the foreign field of 7,499, of which 1,349 were added in the year 1905. The children are being taught. We have 197 Sunday-schools with an attendance of 7,297. The sick are healed. The people are being educated. We have forty col-

leges and schools with an attendance of 2,388. The nations are uplifted and redeemed. For example, study Japan. The Bible is translated and circulated. Archbishop Longley once said: "If I must choose between sending the man without the Book or the Book without the man, then I say, send the Book without the man. The man has made mistakes and may make mistakes, but the Book can make none." In Japan the completion of the translation of the New Testament was not completed until in 1880, and the Old Testament in 1888. In the year 1900 there were only 98,000 copies of the Bible circulated in Japan, about as large a number as in any one year. At this rate it would take 490 years to place a copy in the hands of every person in the empire. This glorious work would never have begun were it not for Foreign Missions. In early days a Bible cost $150, a day laborer's wages for fifteen years. Now an English Bible can be bought for fifteen cents and a Japanese Testament for five cents. F. M. Rains says: "The Bible is the voice of the living God to man. It rules over the pulpit and presides at the family altar. It touches life at every point from the cradle to the grave." If Foreign Missions do nothing else than translate and circulate the Bible, we can say to it, "well done thou good and faithful servant."

Foreign Missions have made church history richer.

Paul and all the great missionaries since Paul give richness to church history. Church history is thrilling, interesting, because of the lives of the Reformers, but vastly more so because of the lives of missionary heroes. As a people we love to read the lives of our fathers Thomas and Alexander Campbell, Walter Scott, Barton W. Stone, and John Smith, but with all due reverence to these great leaders, our richest church history is yet to be written in the lives of our missionaries. The history of the Disciples of Christ is the history of missionary work.

Every Christian nation on the globe is the fruit of missionary work.

England, Germany, Australia, Japan, America, all owe their place in the forward march of nations to missionary work. Our great nations are great because of the great deeds they do and because of the great men who do them. And the men are only great as they obey God's law.

Do Foreign Missions pay? Does Christianity pay? Does it pay in America? Then why not in Africa? Does it make lives happier in America? Then why not in Japan? Does it produce more happy homes in America? Then why not in India? Does it help to make a better nation of America? Then why not of China?

Do Foreign Missions pay? "So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void; but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."

Bolivar, Mo.

CHINA VS. PALESTINE.

DR. PAUL WAKEFIELD, KULING, CHINA.

Some time ago I received word from a friend that he was thinking of going to the Holy Land. He is a young minister just out of college and is doing well. He is that kind.

Immediately the thought came to me, what a waste of time and money. Why to the past? Here in China, in Japan and India, in our mission fields, is the chance to see the great battle of the Living God, the battle of to-day. Why turn to the deserted battle ground of nineteen centuries ago?

Year after year our preachers go to Palestine. They go in crowds. Why? We can read all about things there. There are whole libraries of books; no end of pictures, and really there is little more than a pleasure excursion in the whole thing. To be sure a pleasure excursion is a good thing. But for a man—especially a young man—to save up his money, to deny himself, and finally to spend it all in a journey, rich only in sentiment, seems a great pity when we over here have so much to show.

Why not send "parties" to the Mission Fields? Why don't some of our ministers get that kind of an inspiration? Here we have sights and conditions that can not be described. Here is where the eye of the church should be turned. This is the battle front. Here you are trying to do things to-day, trying to make the history of the church in a new land. Here are problems great and unsolved; problems in which we need help; problems which you can help solve.

We can write you about things, but one good week on the field is better than all we could ever write. You could see and hear and know things you could never know without seeing and hearing. You would inspire the missionaries in their work. Your money is cold. They want your personal interest. One of our old missionaries who has been on the field for twenty years gave me the first vision of this feeling. I was telling him how people were down to the train to see us off. I said, "I suppose you had a great crowd down to the train when you left." "No," he said, "there was no one. They do that kind of thing when you first come; maybe a few on your first furlough—then you are forgotten." And missionaries don't like to be forgotten; they like to keep in touch with home. It would do them a world of good to see a few ministers really enough interested in them and their work to come and see them. You have given money generously, but the missionary wants more of your heart.

Then it would do the minister good. He would be a vastly larger man. He could say, "I have seen." He would gain something to live for. He would be of more value to the world and decidedly more value to his church. He is the kind of man the church wants. He would have an

education that is worth while—that he could use. Possibly he might not have a B. D. He would have something better by far.

Why have our men not seen this? Rather because we get into the habit of doing as our fathers have done. *Others* go to Palestine and Europe; therefore the thing to do is Europe and Palestine. Others can write A. M. or D. D. Therefore I must be able also or I will be looked down upon.

It is "the thing" without which you are not "educated." That was the argument of the Chinese scholars. And their learning was about the biggest lot of worthless material on record. (It, too, was mostly past history, dead things of no value.) He was the greatest scholar who could say off the most "stuff" by heart—who could wear the largest eyeglasses (usually colored green) and could be the most scornful. All that has been done away with now—in *China.*

A man is of value as he understands his work and can do it right. An education is an education that actually teaches a man his work and fits a man to do the things he has to do.

Missions is decidedly the work of the church. Here is where you pour your money and here is where your interest should be; and here the victories are so great, the hand of God so near and strong. It is a great place to "see visions." It is a great place to gain inspiration.

And Palestine? Well, if perchance in later years a man finds his work done, he can turn to the past and "dream dreams."

"GO YE."

When our ever-living Saviour passed
away from earthly eyes,
Sounded forth this great command-
ment from the eager opening skies:
"Go ye, go ye, teach all nations,
boldly teach them and baptize."

So they went, those men anointed
with a power from on high—
So they went, to sneers and hunger,
to the mob's vindictive cry;
Went to suffer wracking tortures and
triumphantly to die.

All their life was but one purpose that
the life of Christ should be
Spread abroad among earth's millions,
as the waters fill the sea.
So the heroes died, and dying left
their task for you and me.

Children of the saints and martyrs
with all peace and plenty blest,
What obedience are we giving to the
Saviour's last behest?
What desire, what self-denial, thought
and prayer and eager zest?

FROM THE MISSIONARIES.

CHINA.

Changed Lives and Changed Names.

James Ware, Shanghai.

Yesterday I had the joy of baptizing thirteen more young women from the Florence Crittenden Rescue Home. Most of these girls were educated. Several of them had fled to the home for refuge to save themselves from being sold into disorderly houses by their inhuman parents or guardians.

The Convention in China.

For obvious reasons their names had been changed, their new names indicating the spiritual change that had taken place in their lives. They were named as follows: "Gift of Grace," "Pure Excellence," "Beautiful Snow," "Grace Received," "Excellent Longings," "Martha," "Led by Light," "Precious Grace," "Walking Straight," "High Hopes," "Peace," "Pure Mystery," "Comforter of Sisters," "Spiritual Gifts." There can be not the least doubt as to the sincerity of their Christian profession.

Baptisms in Shanghai.

H. P. Shaw, Shanghai.

The work moves on. I have baptized three and one has been reclaimed. I can not tell how glad I am that I was permitted to baptize these persons. It is not through my religious teaching that these people have expressed their belief in, and their obedience to, the Divine Master. I begin as never before to realize the blessedness of this service. The teaching of these and their conversion was the result of the work of other men. I entered into their labor. I am looking forward to the time when I myself will be able to preach and teach in this dialect. This is the reason for my remaining in Shanghai in the hot weather, for study. Others are ready for baptism.

A New Station.

D. E. Dannenberg.

Shanghai has been called the New York of the Orient. One eminent authority has prophesied that upon the Pacific will soon float the bulk of the world's commerce, with Shanghai as the distributing center. And yet within seven hours' steamer ride of Shanghai is the port of entry to a district in which live hundreds of thousands of Chinese who have never

seen a foreign missionary, much less heard the glad news of salvation.

South Tung Chow, the gateway to this large and densely inhabited district, has a population which has been estimated at all the way from 20,000 to 80,000 people. Granted that it has only 40,000 inhabitants, if it were in the United States, it would have about fifty preachers. Up until November, 1905, it did not have a resident missionary. An itinerating missionary from Shanghai came up several times during the year to oversee the work being done by a lone native evangelist. On October 31st, 1905, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and their three children and Mr. and Mrs. Dannenberg moved here. Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Dannenberg were perhaps the first foreign women to enter the city gates.

South Tung Chow is the center of a very densely populated district. Five miles south of the city is a small mountain. Standing in a heathen temple on the top of this mountain one day, Brother Johnson and I looked across the country and realized that we were indeed in the land of the "teaming millions." So close together were the small villages that as we looked as far as the eye could see across the level plain, the country itself seemed almost like a city. The homes of many thousands were within our range of vision. That was an inspiring sight. Who would not feel the magnitude of the task, the weakness of self, and the power of the Lord Jesus Christ?

Forty miles north of here is Ru-Kao, a city of 40,000 or 50,000 people, in which there is not a single herald of the cross, native or foreign. We are planning to go there in the very near future and rent a building to be used as a chapel. We have no foreigner to send there and, at present, do not even know of a native evangelist whom we can secure. Oh, Lord of the harvest, send soon at least one laborer into this inviting field.

Less than twenty-five miles northeast of here is Hai Mung, which place we have not yet visited, but our evangelist says that it is about the size of South Tung Chow. Our evangelist also tells us of another place near here which is of about the same size. Both of these cities are within our field, but we have no forces with which to equip them. Besides these larger places, there are, of course, many villages within the district with a population ranging from a few families to 10,000 people. We have not been in the district long enough to have an estimate upon our own observations, but an old missionary who has often itinerated in this section says that there are several millions of Chinese in the district, the great majority of whom have never heard of the World's Redeemer. And for this great work there are two foreign families and a native evangelist.

INDIA.

Care for Small-pox Patients.

Dr. Mary T. McGavran, Damoh.

I am just home from a long siege at Hatta. Mrs. F. E. Stubbin and her two children have had the small-pox. Dolly and Mrs. Stubbin were very sick. We had a trained nurse, a native Christian, but we were all kept busy. As soon as Dolly passed the crisis I came home, as I was needed badly here. A telegram came in three days and I went out again. Hatta is twenty-five miles away. Two trips I made in pony tongas, and two in bullock carts. The day I came home I was very tired, having been six and one-half hours on the road. I was so thoroughly infected with the small-pox that I could not go into the house. I have been home a week now and this old bungalow never did seem so restful and quiet. Every time I see a strange man I have temporary heart

failure for fear Mr. Stubbin is ill, and they have sent a telegram for me—not that I mind going for a minute, but with Mrs. Stubbin barely able to walk about, I might not be able to manage, and there is no man in the mission who could go easily. I have been seeing small-pox patients for a long time, but making regular visits to the house is quite different from being there all the time and seeing the people suffer. Poor Dolly lay moaning all day long. Small-pox is the one disease Mrs. Stubbin feared, but when she got it herself she was very quiet and patient.

Work at the Orphanage.

C. E. Benlehr, Damoh.

I am as well as usual. I have not felt any bad effects of the heat, although the thermometer registered between 110 and 115 degrees, and my work took me out at almost any hour. I am handicapped by not knowing the language very well. I hope to learn it much better, but at present time I have all I can do with the work.

The work is progressing very well. The boys are making a roof for the cattle shed. The farm boys are cultivating the rice fields, making roads, and digging a well. You will be glad to know that this well promises an unfailing supply of water. When the people in town have to go two miles or three for water, this is a great blessing.

Some of the boys at Jubbulpore are doing good evangelistic work near Damoh. Our religious work here is in a good condition. The new church is a great blessing to our work. I have good news of the health and happiness of my family in the hills.

A Summer School.

G. W. Brown, Jubbulpore.

The summer school for missionaries began this week. I have been trying to get this school started. We have a class of helpers here from various stations. The school will last two weeks. This week O. J. Grainger, J. G. McGavran and I will lecture. M. D. Adams and William Menzies will speak. I am sure it will be a help to the men who really need something of this kind. The regular work of the college will begin as soon as the summer school closes.

Our paper is growing in popularity. The native readers ask that we enlarge it. We shall make it twelve pages weekly from now on. This will mean some extra work, but I am sure it will pay. It is the only periodical that the natives read.

On the 11th of July there is a meeting of the Christians in Jubbulpore to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of Protestant missionary work in India. There will be between five and six hundred people present. About one-fourth of these were Christians by birth. The interest shown in the work is very encouraging.

Good News From Bilaspur.

M. D. Adams.

The work in Bilaspur is in its usual way and fairly prosperous. I have received not a little encouragement from some young men who are preparing to become preachers. Some of them are already good evangelists. We have a number of young men and women here. We hope to train them properly for the work in the future. Our Sunday-school is prosperous. Not less than five hundred children are being taught the lesson every week.

Missionaries at Landour.

D. O. Cunningham.

There are possibly 350 missionaries here at Landour for a rest after a long term of service on the hot and dusty plains. They represent many different societies. Some are new recruits. They are out for the first year, yet are worn and broken because of the

sudden change of climate, and their immediate plunge into hard labor. The Foreign Society is the only society represented here that grants a new missionary a year of quiet in preparation and study.

Orphan Boys' Farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Rioch on Their Departure for America.

(Tune of first nine verses, "Just as I am," three lines sung by small boys and 260 boys uniting on fourth line.)

1. Our dear parents you are going away. You will rest in your own country and see your own friends. Our dear parents we thank you.

2. You will see your own friends and your ancestry, the flesh and blood from which you sprung, and we also rejoice in your joy. Our dear parents, we thank you.

3. We grieve to see you go. We pray you not to forget it. Our dear parents we thank you.

4. You rejoiced when we rejoiced. You wept when we wept. You helped us in thousands of ways. You gave us medicine and made us well. Our dear parents, we thank you.

5. When we were buried in sin you pointed us to God. When we were sick, disturbed, in trouble, you comforted us. May God bless you. Our dear parents, we thank you.

6. When you reach your own country please give this message from us. Please tell our white brothers that we appreciate their kindness. Our dear parents, we thank you.

7. "We were hungry, thirsty, naked, sick, strangers," and you sent us grain, water, food, clothing. Dear brother benefactors, we thank you.

8. Christ will say unto you "Inherit the kingdom prepared for you, O beloved. Whatsoever you did to the least of these my brethren, you have done it unto me."

(Tune from here "Ho, My Comrades!" Little boys to sing verses and all unite on chorus and last verse.)

9. O kind Sahib, although you are going to leave us, do not be anxious about us.

Chorus. Jesus says "Be a hero; I am near." We have strength in the strength of the Lord.

10. We have found the captain of our salvation, who is the helper in battles and the King of Victories.

Chorus—

11. We have enlisted under His banner. Our work is to follow after Him.

Chorus—

12. No matter how fierce may be the battle, help is always near. The victor cometh. Be of good cheer, beloved. He is near.

Chorus—

TIBET.

Beginning Active Work.

Mrs. J. C. Ogden, Ta Chien Lu.

We have been here just four months to-day. We are getting very well settled down and feel more at home every day. Last week I had my first experience with a Woman's Meeting. Mrs. Shelton and I have been planning ever since we came to Ta Chien Lu to begin the woman's work. Last Wednesday night we had our first meeting at Mrs. Shelton's home. It was very little I could do, as I do not know the language. I learned to read the lesson for the day with my teacher, some songs, and the Golden Text of the Sunday-schoool lesson. We have a Bible woman to teach the women the Golden Text and to read the lesson. Dr. Shelton explained the reading to them. As it was the first meeting, I thought we would have two or three women present, but I was surprised to find that counting the children, we had sixteen. Out of the sixteen four could read a little. As they can not read it will be harder to teach them about Christ. Mrs. Shelton and I will take the Bible woman and call

on the other women in their homes before we have the next meeting. We feel that if we visit them in their homes we will be better able to reach them with the gospel. How I wish I could speak the language, so that I could talk to them about Christ. Nearly every day I have such good opportunities if I knew the language. We are very happy here in our work for the Master.

Good Tidings From Tibet.

J. C. Ogden, Ta Chien Lu.

At this writing we are both in fine health. We have been living for three months in rooms over the shop and the dispensary, but as the medical work among the Tibetans is growing larger, and the school is increasing, we feel that we should move into another house and give the entire building to the work. We have rented a newly built house in a good part of the city. We have carpenters at work now making it fit to live in. These houses are regular barns, and if we did not improve them we could not live in them. We hope to move into the new house in a few days.

It is useless to say we are glad we came to Tibet. We are as happy as can be; not because of the conditions and surroundings of heathendom, but because we feel sure that our Master wants us to be here. And we have such a bright prospect of doing a little for the cause we love, though as yet we can do little for the cause we love how we wish we could speak the language, but that will come in due time.

Dr. Shelton has every pound he can carry, with the medical work, school, Sunday-school and chapel work, beside the study of two languages. Dr. Shelton is one of the best men I ever met. He has the confidence of the Tibetans and the Chinese, and every day his dispensary is crowded with patients and their families. The preaching services are exceedingly well attended. I want to help so much, and will, by and by. I believe there is going to be an opening in Tibetan work such as there has never been before. More Tibetans come for treatment than Chinese.

It is our desire to work among the Tibetans, but if we find we are not successful in Ta Chien Lu, we would like to go where we can work with them. There are so many Chinese here, and as you know they are the official people, and it has been the case wherever the Chinese have gone as conquerors, the conquered people have taken up the language and customs of the Chinese. This is the case to a great extent in Ta Chien Lu.

Sickness and Death in Tibet.

Mrs. A. L. Shelton.

About four feet from our courtyard gate is a big Tibetan Inn. The daughter had been ill for four months, and every day the Lamas came with their horns, bells, and drums, and monotonous chanting of prayers, to drive the devil out of her and make her well. Their awful din was enough to kill a healthy person, much more a sick one. The daughter died and lots were cast to see how she should be disposed of, whether buried, thrown into the river, eaten by the birds, or burned. It was decided that she was to be burned. The body was seated cross-legged like a Buddha, placed in a covered chair, and fire-crackers and paper cash burned. As they started away over the mountain to burn the body, it was dreadful to hear the moaning and wailing in the house and know that they had no hope as we have.

For forty-nine days the Lamas are making a hideous din in that house. They begin at five in the morning and stay until five o'clock at night. Then a new set begins for the all night siege. They are driving out all of the

devils so that no one else in the family will get sick.

Our Tibetan teacher who has been coming every day for two years, and who, we had supposed, had never thought of becoming a Christian, told the Doctor the other day that he would like for him to put his name down and "learn the doctrine." But he is book-keeper at the big monastery, and the Lamas would be very angry if he should become a Christian. The first man of position among the Tibetans who becomes a Christian is bound to suffer persecution.

The Work of a Missionary.

Dr. A. L. Shelton, Ta Chien Lu.

Mrs. Shelton has entirely recovered and I am hard at work again, studying all morning and working afternoons and at night. Perhaps a schedule of my daily work would be interesting. From 7.00 until 8.30 I teach school. From 8.30 until 9.00 we have worship with the boys. From 9.00 until 10.00 I study Chinese, and from 10.00 until 12.00 I study Tibetan. From 12.00 until 1.00 I have dinner. From 1.00 until 3.00 or 4.00, according to the demands of the work, I am at the dispensary. From 7.00 until 8.00 I teach the boys who are to be baptized. I also preach on Sundays. I shall be very glad when Mr. and Mrs. Ogden learn the language. Mr. Ogden learns much more rapidly than I did.

The school is doing well. We have sixteen boys. The church and Sunday-school is doing well, considering everything. There were about seventy-five present to-day, and at least thirty-six knew the Golden Text. The medical work is growing very rapidly. The Tibetan patients now outnumber the Chinese. I have performed four operations on Tibetans this last week. Some time ago I did an operation on a Tibetan's thigh bone, and he got well. A little later six men came from his home, three days' distant. Four of them wanted operations performed. Some of them did not need an operation, but it was hard to convince them that they did not need to be "cut."

THE PHILIPPINES.

Bible Institute for Preachers.

H. P. Williams, Vigan.

I am on the eve of a two weeks' Bible Institute for the preachers of this district. I am going to organize them into a missionary society and see if we can better meet the tremendous demand for religious instruction.

I have rented a room on Vigan's chief business street and will drive harder the evangelistic hammer here in Vigan. This city is full of vice and stiffness of neck. The churches in the town seem to be in a generally hopeful condition. Two chapels have been built in the last six months by native enterprise. They are small and made of bamboo, but they answer the need.

Our college is filling up, though the capacity is small. We are happy that a Tinginan boy has come to us. He is the son of the chief man in Abra and a fine lad. I was able to get him here through a sholarship of $40 being offered on the part of Americans in the Philippines. This pays his board. May God make him a valiant preacher.

Progress in the Work.

Dr. C. L. Pickett, Laoag.

There seems to be a general growth of religious interest in the last few months, and conversions are more frequent. In the town of San Nicolas, where we have been preaching, we have ten converts, and prospects seem brighter than ever before. Nearly all of the month of May was spent in Manila as our vacation. We combined business with pleasure and had

an excellent outing, though we had no respite from the heat.

While in Manila I visited different places to find out how other people did things in a medical way. I visited the Civil hospital several times, and the San Lazero hospital where the lepers are kept and the quarters for contagious diseases are located. I spent one day with the physician in charge of the medical work at the Insular penitentiary, one day with the physician in charge of the Episcopal medical work, and visited the first reserve Military hospital and St. Paul's hospital.

While in Manila I purchased material for the chapel in Laoag. We are able to report that the building is now under way. We find, however, that the expenses exceed our expectations. It is necessary to handle the lumber eight times between Manila and the building site at Laoag. I am sure that the freight is more than if the lumber had been sent from San Francisco to Manila. But if we do anything here, we simply have to do the best we can with expenses.

JAPAN.

Kindergarten Work.

Mrs. Nina A. Stevens, Akita.

Our kindergarten teacher has sixty-five children under her care. More wish to come, but there is no room. We have thrown three large rooms and a hall together. The people who would not listen to the Gospel heretofore are taking an interest in it now. We are getting into homes which before were closed against us. The newspapers have spoken kindly of this work several times during the past year.

Success in Sendai.

M. B. Madden, Sendai.

We have had twelve additions to the work since the last report. The famine conditions are changing for the better, and the outlook is more cheerful. C. S. Weaver was with us and spent a week holding meetings in the country. While studying the educational methods here we visited a town where two high schools came together with the teachers and two higher classes. The mayor and the officials of the two towns were also present. They gave us an opportunity to speak. Mr. Weaver, Kawamura San, and I all spoke. We had a good hearing and were invited back.

CUBA.

Success at Matanzas.

Melvin Menges.

Five people have been baptized in July. A committee from the church has been at work increasing the attendance of the Sunday-school. They made three hundred and fifteen visits in a month and gave out four hundred invitations. The results are shown by the best attendance we have ever had in the hottest season of the year. We have by far the largest Sunday-school in Matanzas, and with one or two exceptions the largest in all Cuba.

AFRICA.

Encouragement in the Work.

Mrs. Royal J. Dye, Bolengi.

All last week Royal has had the outgoing evangelists two sessions daily, preparing them for the next two months. The year opens up encouragingly; more villages demanding teachers; more evangelists going out; more wives going with them, which means so many more teachers, for they are all strong Christians, both men and women; and more are seeking salvation. The great need is for more teachers to superintend the work. God sent us one whom we never asked for and little dreamed of, from across the continent, and we are sure He will send others.

FROM THE FIRING LINE.

E. W. Pease reports two baptisms in Norway.

O. J. Grainger, of Harda, India, reports three baptisms.

W. H. Hanna, of Laoag, reports thirty-three baptisms. Of these, five were from the town of San Nicolas.

James Ware, of Shanghai, China, reports thirteen baptisms. H. P. Shaw, of the same city, reports three more.

Dr. Royal J. Dye, of Bolengi, Africa, reports eleven baptisms. The evangelists are going and coming constantly. On the last trip sixteen went out.

W. R. Hunt, of Chu Cheo, China, reports three baptisms. On all sides the people are willing to hear the gospel. There is great need of a woman to enter the homes and instruct the women in the way of life and salvation.

Miss Emma Lyon, of Nankin, China, reports the baptism of four school girls, three women, and two men. Nankin has been blessed with a great revival.

H. H. Guy, of Tokio, writes that the work on the dormitory is progressing. This building will soon be ready for the students. He reports good audiences every Sunday.

Melvin Menges, of Matanzas, reports five baptisms. He asks for another American to work at the town of Union. The Sunday-school in Matanzas is one of the largest in Cuba.

M. B. Madden, of Sendai, Japan, reports twelve baptisms. C. S. Weaver has been helping him in his work. The meetings they held have been largely attended and full of interest. H. H. Guy, of Tokio, Japan, reports seven baptisms. F. E. Hagin, of the same city, reports four.

SUGGESTIVE PARAGRAPHS.

Two Versions of the Golden Rule.

The Lord said, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, the same do ye unto them." Confucius said, "What ye would not that men should do unto you, do not unto them." The one is full of the fire and passion which have regenerated humanity; the other is within the power of a waxen image in Madame Tussaud's show. The one launches a lifeboat; the other abstains from piracy.

Transforming Power of the Gospel.

Among the converts from the lower strata of Hindu society the effect of Christianity is remarkable. Scores of Christians whose fathers were pariahs, living without hope in this world or the next, and now are well educated men, fit for positions of trust and responsibility, and bright examples of Christian faith and conduct. I feel sure that when the whole two million pariahs are converted to Christianity they will be raised from the bottom right up to the top of the social scale and form a marvelous witness to the power of Christ such as no age has seen since the days of the Apostles. We see now but the beginning of a mighty movement that will revolutionize the whole fabric of Hindu society and Hindu thought. It is no vain dream that, within this present century India will become a Christian

land inspired by Christian ideals and dominated by Christian principles.—The Bishop of Madras.

Found Christ at Last.

In Swami Dharmanandg, a Hindoo ascetic of Bengal, we have an example of willingness to give all that one has for life. He sought life by visiting 230 Hindoo holy places in India; like Naaman, taking a little of the earth from each to have with him. He sought life by learning Arabic and studying the Koran and Mohammedanism. He sought it by learning Hebrew and Greek that he might study the Bible in the original. He sought it by travel, going to Mecca, to Rome, to China and Japan. After seventeen years of study of Buddhism and Mohammedanism and Christianity, he has now declared his faith in Jesus Christ, the only Messiah and Saviour of men. Such a life history means a sheer earnestness of purpose that every Westerner has not.

Scope of the Missionary Enterprise.

The scope of the missionary enterprise is conterminous with mankind. The Christ is to be made known to all men everywhere. For this reason, among others, our Lord ascended to the right hand of the Father, that the revelation of him might no longer be conditioned by connection with a particular locality of nation, but that he might place himself in equal relations to all men everywhere. And, correspondingly, the coming of the Holy Spirit, whose office it is to glorify Christ, is not affected by race or color, but is as free as the wind which bends alike the Northern pine and the Southern palm. Most emphatically does the Book of the Acts of the Apostles teach that nationality, climate, territory, have no place among the foundations of the city of God. Geographical considerations may order the procedure of the enterprise, but they are forbidden to limit its scope. And so the distinction between home and foreign missions, while convenient in administration, has no spiritual basis.—George Robson, D. D.

An Unexpected Result of Education in India.

According to the old Hindu ideal, caste is the law of rank; it decides a man's social status; it pronounces the Brahman an aristocrat, and assigns to each profession a place in the scale of society. But now a new ideal is springing up and superseding this, a law of rank based upon English education. Whatever be his origin, the man who has learnt English and the manners and civilization of the West is now accepted as a gentleman. He can meet the Brahman on equal terms. These circumstances have placed tremendous power in the hands of the University. It is the one recognized authority which can give a mark declaring what standard of English knowledge each person has reached. Its degrees are thus invested with an importance beyond their mere academic value. The titles F. A., B. A., M. A., do not merely indicate the stages in a young man's education; they declare his status in society; as he passes each examination he takes a step into higher rank, and when he attains the M. A. degree he is an aristocrat. Hence arises the passionate desire of every young Bengali to get a degree. Critics are inclined to mock him for this, and say he is anxious to increase his value in the marriage market. But this is only a part of the truth; he desires a degree because it is the hall-mark of rank, and on attaining it he can command greater respect and a higher price in whatever he does.—C. M. S., Intelligencer.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

A Young Cuban Enthusiast.

Anna L. Garcia, Matanzas, Cuba,
Who gave $5 on Children's Day.

The accompanying picture is that of one of our beautiful young Cuban girls, Anna L. Garcia, of Matanzas, Cuba. She is a missionary enthusiast. Brother Menges baptized her last January. She is an orphan girl, fifteen years old. She was reared in a Catholic orphan asylum. She supports herself and earns a little more than $6 per month. She gives ten cents a week to the support of the church and gave $5 on Children's Day. Brother Menges says she has never been urged to give. She is liberal because she loves her Lord and believes in His great work. This little Cuban girl, so new in her Christian life furnishes an excellent example for many of us in America. Her earnestness is a pretty strong answer for the question: "Do Foreign Missions pay?"

A Notable Conference.

One of the most hopeful things in missionary education is the great interest which is being taken in the teaching of missions in the Sunday-school. A conference on this subject was held at Silver Bay, Lake George, N. Y., July 17-19. This conference came together in answer to the invitation of the Young People's Missionary Movement. The attendance was very representative. There were present members of the Sunday-school Editorial Association and of the Executive Committee of the International Sunday-school Union. Also officers of denominational and missionary boards and officers of various Sunday-school associations. The conference was three days in length and during the entire session no subject but that of missions in the Sunday-school was considered. We believe it was an epoch-making conference. Steps were taken to bring into existence, if possible, a missionary department in the International Sunday-school Lessons Committee. A memorial was addressed to every Sunday-school editorial board in America, urging the missionary treatment of as many lessons in the international series as possible, also the frequent use of missionary lessons to be used by the schools. The Young People's Missionary Movement was asked to create a department to gather and syndicate missionary material for the use of the various Sunday-school publication societies.

Another strong feature of the conference's work was the outlining of a plan for the cultivation of a missionary atmosphere in each school. These are some of the plans suggested for accomplishing this end: 1. The occasional selection for the opening exercises of the Sunday-school of passages of Scripture bearing directly on missions. 2. By missionary petitions in public prayer. 3. By the use of missionary hymns. 4. By the cultivation among the pupils of habits of systematic, proportionate, and individual giving to missionary objects.

We believe the following of these suggestions would bring lasting results for missions. The Sunday-school is the strategic place for missionary instruction. Only as we teach the children the great world-wide mission of

the church can we hope to have future missionary leadership and benevolence in the churches.

Sunday-school Missionary Helps.

Japanese Children at Play.

(This is a cut of one of the Japanese picture cards done in colors at fifteen cents a set. They are much larger than this.)

As announced in the last Intelligencer, the Foreign Christian Missionary Society can furnish some very attractive helps for mission study in the primary department. These helps consist of a set of very interesting curios on Japan which may be used in connection with a manual of lessons coming with the set. This object lesson on Japan consists of a Japanese house which may be set up before the children, some little Japanese people, and many other interesting things. We are also glad to announce that we can furnish a beautiful set of twelve picture cards on Japan done in colors for fifteen cents a set. These cards have an attractive lesson for the little folks printed on the back. We can also furnish an excellent missionary program with charts, pictures, oriental letters, and many things of interest for the intermediate department. These sets complete will be sent for thirty cents. Already orders are coming in for the primary helps and curios.

Eloise Gerkins.

Nita Hamilton.

These two girls were appointed captains for the Children's Day offering in the little Sunday-school at Pantego, N. C. Last year the school gave $5.00. When they counted up the receipts this year each captain had more than the apportionment, which was $15.00. The Sunday-school raised $31. This shows what can be done when enthusiasm and good natured rivalry is introduced into the schools.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR DEPARTMENT.

How About the $15,000?

The current missionary year is rapidly drawing to a close. Now is the time for your Endeavor to come to the front. If they have made a pledge, do not fail to pay it before September 30th. We now have in cash and pledges about $13,500. The goal can be reached if all pledges are paid, and 300 new societies will contribute $5 each. This is an easy matter. You can secure it next Sunday evening if you will ask your Endeavorers for it. If not convenient then, we would suggest Sunday evening, September 16th, as the time for the final appeal of the year for the Damoh Orphanage Work. Every society could and should help this important work.

Class in Carpentry, Damoh, India.

This is the second year we have asked for $15,000 from our Endeavorers, and failure again this year would not be worthy of the Endeavorers of our great brotherhood. A combined effort will accomplish the victory. What will your answer be? Send all amounts to F. M. Rains, Sec'y. Box 884, Cincinnati, O.

Mission Study in the Endeavor Societies.

The longing for a more comprehensive knowledge of the world-wide missionary cause is everywhere apparent. This longing is finding an answer in thousands of cases by the organization of Mission Study Classes in the Endeavor Societies. No better movement can be pushed than this. We believe that the societies all over the world have strong need of just such a cause to save them from inactivity and the peril of no definite aim. Christian Endeavor, to live and become an increasing power and blessing, must have a great consuming passion. We confidently believe that the passion needed is the passion of world-wide evangelization. When it dominates the Endeavor Movement, everything else worth while will come in its train.

Thousands of societies will organize Mission Study Classes this fall. These classes will not only bring new zeal into the societies, but also train missionary leaders for the future. Every Endeavor Society among the Disciples of Christ ought to organize such a class for the Fall and Winter.

"The Christian Conquest of India," the new mission study book for this year, is one of the best yet published. Every young Christian ought to be conversant with the facts of this remarkable book. Its study will mark a new epoch in missionary progress. The book is written by Bishop Thoburn, for forty years a missionary in that needy land. He writes as an eye witness and

one filled with a deep longing for India's redemption. His portrayal of the religious outlook and hope of India is very encouraging. India is destined to be a Christian land. The Foreign Society can furnish the book at 50 cents a

A Mission Study Class in Session.

copy in cloth, 35 cents in paper, postpaid. Uniform with it are two former study books, "Sunrise in the Sunrise Kingdom" and "Daybreak in the Dark Continent," on Japan and Africa respectively. These are all strong, thrilling books, well illustrated. It is hoped that a great many societies in our brotherhood will organize classes. We will be pleased to send full information to all considering such organization. Address Box 884, Cincinnati, O.

Do not be discouraged if only a small class can be organized. Some of the very best results have been attained by a small group.

WHY READ MISSIONARY BOOKS.

Ten Reasons.

1. Because Jesus Christ is the Lord of my life, and I must know about the progress of his kingdom.

2. To bring me into fuller sympathy with my Lord's purpose to save the world.

3. To strengthen my faith by giving me a new sense of his saving power.

4. To remove any false preconceptions I may have of missionaries and missionary work.

5. To give me an interest in all men as my brothers.

6. To make me a citizen of the world, and intelligent about world affairs.

7. To enable me to pray as I ought.

8. To enable me to give wisely, generously, and with joy.

9. To help me in deciding where to place my life for God.

10. To create a love for missionary reading.